Weather Forecast

Fair; Not Quite so Cold

McGill Daily

Today's Saying

The load of tomorrow added to that of yesterday, carried today, makes the strongest falter.
Sir William Osler.

VOL. XVIII., No. 77. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1929. PRICE TWO CENTS

French Societies To Hold Joint Meeting Soon

Will Meet In R.V.C. On January 22nd

ONE-ACT TRAGEDY

Cabaret Entertainment Will Be Presented, Featuring Songs And Dances

Definite plans for the joint meeting of the Cercle Francais and the Societe Francaise to be held on Tuesday evening, January 22, were made known yesterday. The meeting will be held in the Common Room of the R.V.C., which will be transformed for the occasion into as close a ressemblance to a Paris cabaret as is compatible with the ideals of the R.V.C. Several members of the French staff of the University will be present at the meeting.

The first part of the entertainment will be provided by the visitors of the Cercle Francais. It will consist of the one-act tragedy by Ford and Brown which had been prepared especially for the meeting before Christmas, and entitled "La Belle Dame sans Merci". The entire cast of the production have been devoting their time unsparingly to the preparation of this play, as it is felt that it will create quite a stir in dramatic circles. The parts will be taken by Messrs Ford, King, Slapack, Desbarats, Burk, Frizzle and Urquhart, and the entire production will be staged under the personal supervision of the authors, who will thus ensure a creditable interpretation of their work.

The second part of the entertainment will be provided by the girls of the Societe Francaise, who have departed from their original intention of staging charades, and will put on a cabaret entertainment instead. Tables will be arranged up the sides of the room, with a space in the centre in which dancing, both ordinary and extraordinary, will take place. Supper will be served to the guests at these tables, and music will be provided so that those who wish to dance may do so. While the supper is being served the Societe Francaise will stage their special entertainment, featuring Audrey Minett and Rita Macdonald in dances and Mina Smith singing. Great care, to say nothing of restraint, has been exercised in the preparation of this part of the program, and the Executive of the Societe assure their members and guests that it will be well worth seeing.

The President of the Cercle Francais pointed out that he had received the invitation for members of the Club, and accordingly none but members will be admitted on Tuesday night. Therefore he urged upon all who have not yet paid their dues the necessity of seeing Burk, Treasurer of the Club, before Tuesday. The Executive are hoping for a full turn-out of members for this occasion.

PLAYER HURT

Clarence McGerrigle, Whose shoulder was examined after last night's hockey game for a possible break.

Tickets For Med Dance Are Issued

Will Be Held In Mount Royal Hotel Jan. 24th

Tickets for the Medical Dance on Jan. 24th are now in the hands of the representatives and are on sale today. They are priced at $5.50, which has in past years been considered merely a nominal charge when the "good-time-tradition" is taken into account.

The dance is being held in the Mount Royal Hotel this year, due to the fact that there is not now sufficient accomodation in the Medical Building. In former years the three floors of the Museum as well as the Assembly Hall were used. This is not possible in the future because a permanent exhibit has been installed in the first floor. This floor in former years was used for the orchestra, and due to the large open space, most of the dancing also took place on this floor.

The committee expects over two hundred couples to be present, and for that reason it was considered that the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building would be too small.

Bram Rose's Orchestra will supply the music, and as has been the custom, favours will be distributed.

The committee is as follows:

Chairman, C. A. Miller, Med 5. Wm. Baxter Med 5; H. V. B. Green, Med 4; Jas. Peers Med 3; J. G. Petri Med 2; Geo. Turner Med 1.

The list of patrons and patronesses, and the program will be published in a later edition of the "Daily".

Development Of Prehistoric Beings Traced

Dr. T. H. Clark Will Conduct Course

REDPATH MUSEUM

Art Of 2500 Years Ago Does Not Suffer By Comparison

Dr. T. H. Clark will deliver the first of the series of lectures entitled "Man's Life on Earth," tonight at eight o'clock in the Redpath Museum. These lectures are offered under the auspices of the Extension Department, and will deal with the subject of Pre-historic man from the earliest days to modern times.

The course will cover in as comprehensive a manner as possible the subject of pre-historic man, starting with the earliest known being deserving to be classed as human, following through the various numerous races of mankind whose existence has lasted more than a million years and terminating with mankind as it is today.

Special emphasis will be laid on the changing glacial environment amid which primitive man lived, and which exercised such a strong control over his development. Other subjects besides early races are: Promitive Man's Mode of Living. His Weapons, Food and Cave Life, and the Beginning of Pottery, Weaving, Architecture, and Fine Arts.

The last mentioned subject is one of the most fascinating in the whole realm of Pre-History and some of the old masters of twenty-five thousand years ago are in excellent state of preservation. Indeed, they even invite some comparison with the works of modern times.

This series of lectures is a publication of those given in the Introductory Course in Geology, but to those who have not taken that course, they may appeal on account of the world-wide interest in a topic so generally discussed today. This course also forms an introductory background for the study of history, and an appreciation of the beginnings of Art.

The fee for the whole series is three dollars.

Plumbers' Ball To Be Feb 12th

Will Probably Be Held At Windsor Hotel

The Plumbers' Ball will not grace the Science Building this year, but is being taken to the Windsor Hotel. Activities in the Drafting Room were in former years, disrupted for a period of over two weeks, and the movement of the drafting desks usually resulted in the breaking of two or three.

Probably the greatest advantage, to the Committee at least is the fact that there will be no trouble in respect to decorations. Of course, that mellow the red glow which emanated from the lights on the Engineering Building Steps will be missed.

The date this year is set for Feb. 12th and the price is $6.00

Fred M. Waldie, President of the Science Undergraduate Society, declared last night, that more definite information can not be given out as yet until the committee on "Morals and Discipline" has given the final verdict.

A prize of a ticket to the Ball is offered for the best designed program.

The Committee in charge of the dance is as follows:

Fed M. Waldie .. .. Science 4.
K. W. Chrisholm .. .. .. Science 4.
Andrew Boak .. .. Science 3.
Claude Morrison .. .. .. Science 3.

Popular Lecture

"The Heat We Feel," will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. A. N. Shaw, to be given in the MacDonald Physics Building tonight at 8.15.

This is the second of a series of popular lectures on Physics being given by members of the Department each Tuesday evening. They are free to students and other members of the staff, but tickets of admission must be obtained before hand from the Registrar.

Theolog Undergrad

Canon A. P. Gower-Rees will address the society on "The Concept of God" tomorrow afternoon at five in Strathcona Hall.

This subject has been chosen because of its timeliness in connection with remarks on the subject made by a professor before the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week.

Razors Banned To Sophomores At Washington

"Special to the McGill Daily"

Seattle, Washington, Jan. 15.—Sophomore beard growers will spill their gravy on their whiskers instead of their neckies tomorrow, if John Edwardsen, publicity chairman of the class, has his way about it. Edwardsen yesterday issued an edict that second year men were not to let a holiday interfere with the serious business of beard production.

Dinner parties, dances, and dates are all to be attended in full regalia. Edwardsen declared. The idea of sacrificing a full week's growth for one day of fickle feminine approval is unbecoming, and razors distinctly will not be part of the Thanksgiving celebration.

"Let the girls get used to 'em, is Edwardsen's advice. And he passes his contention that there is no real danger of a dateless weekend on the fact that so far no dates have been refused on account of the be-whiskered condition of the man.

Group To Study "Realizing God"

Dr. Ernest Thomas At McGill For Five Days

Dr. E. Thomas of Toronto, a recognized authority on present day social questions, will be at McGill for five days next week, beginning Sunday, and will lead an enlarged study group with the general subject "Realizing God." Dr. Thomas gave a successful course here two years ago when he dealt with similar problems in a course on "The Life in which God came to man."

The visit has been arranged by the Student Christian Association, and the meetings are to be held in Strathcona Hall on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7.30 in the evening.

On Thursday at 5 p.m Dr. Thomas will give an address on "Marriage", embodying the results of some years of study and observation. The substance of this address is already well known to some McGill students who heard him at Elgin House in September last. The unusual broadmindedness of his treatment of this controvertial question was appreciated.

Dr. Thomas is at present serving the United Church as Associate Secretary of the Department of Evangelism and Social Service. He is a writer of some reputation, and besides being a regular contributor to the "New Outlook", writes on problems of modern life for the United Church. As a forceful speaker he never fails to make a strong impression on his audience, and has a pleasing way of dealing with difficult matters.

The enlarged study group which is to be organized for his series of four lectures next week is open to all men and women interested in the problems suggested by the title. It is thought that the study groups already meeting will provide a nucleus for the special group.

Lectures Are Given

Extra-Mural Department Busy This Week

Several lectures will be given this week in various towns in the province under the auspices of the McGill department of extra-mural relations. Tonight, Dr. H. B. Cushing will speak in Sutton on "The Control of Infectious Diseases," while on Thursday, Prof. E. R. Adair will lecture at the Mechanics' Institute on "Spain Today." On the same night and under similar auspices, P. J. Turner will address an audience in Valleyfield on "The Romance of the Old English Inn," and Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey will speak in Beauharnois on "The St. Lawrence."

On Friday, John Culliton will give the second lecture in the Quebec series for men engaged in business and industry on "The Routing of Canadian Grain to the Sea." These lectures are given in the Chateau Frontenac On the same night Lieut.-Col. Bovey will speak in Stanstead on "The St. Lawrence."

Economics Leads On Examination Mid Term List

Unlucky Number Features in 3 Examinations

POEM SUBMITTED

Poet Laureate Of Arts Building Offers No Consolation To Students

Examinations got away to a good start yesterday when five subjects were written off in the morning and four in the afternoon. Economics was the chief subject of the day, providing four examinations in four different courses. Chemistry, Latin, Psychology, Education, and English were the other subjects upon which the students were asked to render account of their learning. Approximately 60 students wrote in rooms 44 and 20.

Economics seems to be the leading subject throughout the week i.. point of numbers. This subject appears upon the examination list in eight different places with courses ranging all the way from Economics 4 to Economics 31. Psychology comes next in the big numbers with courses 9, 13, and 16.

The unlucky number of 13 evidently holds no qualms for the examiners, as we find no less than 3 courses designated by that number upon the examination list. Superstitious students taking Sociology 13, Chemistry 13, and Psychology 13 will deem fate to be either for or against them according as they consider 13 their luck or unlucky number.

Room 15 is being reserved as a cloak room for those students who do not take regular courses in the Arts Building, and consequently have no lockers there.

While all day lectures are cancelled for the first four days of this week, the regular extension courses are being carried on as usual in the evening.

The authorities evidently do not consider co-education advisable in examinations for the women are writing all their tests in the R.V.C.

The following examinations will be held in Room 44 today.

9 A.M.

Economics 6.
English 14.
Latin 11.
Mathematics 4.

2 P.M.

Economics 31.
Psychology 13.
Sociology 7.

In connection with the current examinations the following poem has been sent by H. B. Arts (year unknown), the poet laureate of the Arts Building:

"When examinations are over,
Then I will surely know
If I fail in any subject.
What sup. I must undergo,
I'm striving for a degree
Midst toil and pain
And I must battle in
The mental arena again."

Little Theatres

Bishop's Players Present Plays In Ottawa

The Bishop's University Players are to present three one-act plays in the Little Theatre at Ottawa early next month, and the venture shows a commendable initiative on the part of those concerned. Students from Lennoxville have played in Montreal on various occasions, besides their frequent performances in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, and always with a success that bespeaks high promise for their first appearence in the Capital. More than this, the fact that the students are to travel under university auspices, and under the personal direction of the Dean of Divinity, should do much to further the claims of a leading English residential university of Quebec in a section of Ontario which is yearly increasing its quota of undergraduates sent to Lennoxville incidentally the lovers of drama in Montreal are reminded that the Little Theatre movement, upon which Dr. D. Campbell Scott learned last week at Kingston, has so far failed to influence our own city in providing those facilities which in recent years have done much to encourage the love of and practical interest in amateur dramatics at Ottawa and Toronto.

Prehistoric Man

Dr. H. T. Clark will deliver the first of a series of six lectures on "Man's Life On Earth" in the Redpath Museum tonight at 8. These lectures will deal with the development of man from the prehistoric stage to the modern day. The fee for the whole series is three dollars.

Ontario I.O.D.E. Scholarship Is Won By Woman

The I.O.D.E. Scholarship for the Province of Ontario has been won this year by a woman student of Victoria College, Toronto.

Miss Mary Coleman, a former member of the "Varsity" staff, gained the coveted prize Miss Coleman has been prominent throughout her college career in debating circles and in student government.

This travelling scholarship, of the value of fourteen hundred dollars, is for the purpose of further study in any university within the British Isles. This much-coveted prize calls for a high standard of scholarship and a broad outlook.

Alan McNaughton, of McGill won the scholarship for the Province of Quebec this year.

Old Zoological Books Exhibited

Valuable Volumes Displayed In Redpath Library

QUAINT WOODCUTS

"Das Buch Der Natur" Was Published In Augsburg In 1478

McGill's small weekly exhibit in the reading room of the Redpath library for the current week is one of the most interesting and valuable of the series which has yet been shown. It is composed of the rarer and more valuable books from the Blacker library of zoology and the Emma Shearer Wood library of ornithology.

The earliest books were published within a century of the invention of printing, and are illustrated with quaint contemporary woodcuts. Outstanding examples of these are Megenberg's, "Das Buch der Natur," which was published in Augsburg in 1478; "Tractatus de Animalibus," published in Venice in 1511 and an Italian illuminated manuscript, "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," of the fifteenth century. The latter is not a book on ornithology but is of ornithological interest because it shows birds and insects in the illuminations.

Among the other books of special note is Ray's, "Ornithology of Francis Willughby," which belonged to the library of Samuel Pepys, and was published in London in 1678. This Pepys volume which belongs to McGill University, is the only known colored copy. Gilbert White's "A Naturalist's Calendar," the McGill copy being a first edition printed in London in 1785, is also on view as well as Bewick's history of quadrupeds. Bewick was a famous English wood-engraver noted for his illustrations of natural history. His history of quadrupeds was printed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1791.

Another volume in the exhibit Audubon's "The Quadrupeds of North America," published in New York in 1854, is of interest locally because it has been in the library of McGill College since 1857. The illustrations in this volume mark a great advance in the publishing of books on natural history.

The exhibit, which will be accessible to the public during the present week, was arranged by Dr. G. R. Lomer, McGill librarian, assisted by G. M. Furman.

What's On

Today

5:00—Comm. '30—Science Hockey.
8:00—"Man's Life on Earth"—Lecture.
8:15—"The Heat We Feel"—Lecture.

Tomorrow

Theological Undergrad.
Diocesan College Debate.

Fri. Jan. 18.

Second Term Begins.
S.C.A. Luncheon.
Physical Society.

Thurs. Jan. 24.

Cercle Francaise—Society Francaise.
Joint Meeting.
Med. Dance at the Mount Royal.

Fri. Feb. 1.

Pharmacy Dance at the Mount Royal.

Tues. Feb. 12th.

Plumbers' Ball at the Windsor.

Canada Unique In Presenting Graduate Work

Can. Medical Ass. Offers Courses Extra-murally

DR. BAZIN SPOKE

Value of Organized Medicine Pointed Out — Co-Operation Needed

That the Canadian Medical Society is the only one in the world which carries on extra-mural post graduate work in medicine was the statement made by Dr. A. T. Bazin, D.S.O., Professor of Surgery at McGill, Surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, and President-Elect of the Canadian Medical Association while addressing the regular fortnightly gathering of the Medical Undergraduate Society last evening.

J. W. McRoberts, President of the Undergrads, called the meeting to order, and after the minutes had been read by the secretary, L. A. Littlefield, a report was presented on work done by the dance committee for the forthcoming Med. Ball in the Mount Royal on January 24th.

This meeting's case report was offered by J. S. L. Brown. Contrary to the usual practice, the discussion following was opened first by the fourth year students only. After their opinions had been expressed, ideas and criticism from all years were heard.

"Organized Medicine" was the subject of the address given by Dr. Bazin. He began by classifying the different types of organizations existing for the betterment of human welfare medically speaking. Foremost is that which is responsible for medical education and which is represented by medical schools and colleges. Hospitals, another form of organization, exist for the care of the sick. Organizations for the prevention of disease are among the many other societies which seek to discover new means of lengthening the lives of the afflicted.

Outlining briefly the various stages of development in the history of the doctor's profession, Dr. Bazin pointed out how formerly only the sons of physicians or selected young men were permitted to study and practice medicine. With the coming of the guild system, apprenticeship in medicine was also tolerated. The present

(Continued on page three)

Symphony Music Opens Program

Series Of Entertainments Commences Next Tuesday

The first of the series of entertainments being sponsored by the Department of Extra-Mural Relations which is to be held next Tuesday afternoon in Moyse Hall will be in the form of a concert, given by a group of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J.J. Gagnier, Well-known Montreal musical leader.

The detailed programme was not available last night but will be published shortly. The increasing demand for the better type of music is being encouraged as much as possible.

As announced in yesterday's Daily, subscription tickets for the season are available now from the Bursar of the University. The series of entertainments will take place every Tuesday in Moyse Hall the lectures and concerts at 5.15 p.m and the dramatic performances in the evening.

Those making up the Moyse Hall committee are Dr. Ira A. MacKay Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Dr. W. D. Woodhead, Prof. Rene du Roure and Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey. For the series of entertainments which are being given the committee has been enlarged by the following: Dr. C. P. Martin, Sir Andrew Macphail, Col. F. S. Melghen, Hon. Marquerite Shaughnessy. Mrs C. F. Martin Mrs. Ross and Miss Martha Alan.

Annual Pictures

Clubs, societies and executive groups wishing to have their pictures featured in the Annual this year must make arrangements to have these taken as soon as possible.

A receipt form of $7 when presented at Notman's entitles the group to a sitting. These receipt forms may be obtained from George Brown, Arts IV, or William F. Thomas, Science III. Kindly get in touch with the above as soon as possible.

Economics Of Evolution Of Society Caused Seniors To Have Bedraggled Appearance

Many and varied were the expressions of fear and despair, of anxiety and apprehension, and of gloom and despondency that were registered upon the faces of a group of Seniors as they emerged yesterday afternoon from the examination room "en masse" after struggling for three hours with "The Economic Factors in the Evolution of Society."

An inquisitive Sophomore wandering about Moyse Hall in search of a "story" came upon this band of Seniors. Surprised at the crest fallen appearance and air of submission which so seldom characterizes a Senior, he stopped and, out of curiosity remained within sounding distance of his elders to discover what the cause of their melancholy might be. Their conversation soon revealed to him that Economics was their chief concern. As it did not sound like any Economics that he had ever heard before, his curiosity was still further aroused, and he ventured to come within closer range in order that he might ascertain what species of Economics this was, that had given these intellectual giants such a death dealing battle.

As the Seniors seemed to pay no attention to his presence this bold Sophomore slid quietly closer to the objects of his curiously until, peering over the shoulder of one of the shorter ones, who was still puzzling over an examination paper, he discovered two simple figures which explained everything and completely satisfied his curiosity. These two figures, composing the number 17, were clearly written after the word Economics at the head of the examination paper. He then understood the magnitude of the subject, and, reflecting upon the difficulty of Economics I, was filled with admiration for the courageous Seniors who had even dared to attempt such an ardous task as Economics 17.

One of the more friendly Seniors condescended to let this curious Sophomore look at the paper more closely. The Senior kindly suggested that he read the first question first. The Sophomore did so and read no more. Finding that his powers of interpretation were not equal to the task, he returned the paper, bashfully excused himself, and withdrew to a safe distance from the group.

Upon further observation, he noticed that one or two of the Seniors seemed yet undaunted and spoke

(Continued on page four.)

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Colin M. MacLeod

STAFF

Stone, Picard, Levitsky.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1929.

EXAMINATIONS ARE HERE

Will the cat catch the mouse, or will the mouse fail to escape.

Thus gloomily run the reflections of many students faced with the problems of exams, and with the necessity of experimenting with the gentle art of passing them.

"Aha," they can imagine the professors saying, rubbing their hands with unholy glee, "Now we will have a chance to try our little artful tricks on the students. Watch 'em prance." And they get ready, unhappily, to "prance."

Exams are really not as terrible as this picture would indicate, but they truly do constitute an art, both in the setting of them and in the passing of them.

Beginning with the hypothesis that a student must have a certain amount of material is his head, after being subjected to a barrage of highly explosive material shot over the dead line for a length of time, the delicate problem arises of fathoming the depth of the accumulation. Thus the professors set themselves the task of devising questions which will, when answered, indicate the ability of the student answering. An art indeed it is to set questions which will tap a student's knowledge sufficiently accurately to fall or pass him.

It is an art too, developed after years of experience, to tackle an examination properly. A student must first try to find out from the examination paper just what the examiner desires—and many are the tales professors tell of those who fail in this elementary item. He must then rake his own brains to try and answer the demand. And he must, finally, endeavour to translate his ideas on paper so as to present to the examiner a picture of his knowledge.

Considering that, presumably, it is only the second of these two items that the professor is really interested in, this extraction of knowledge is a very complicated one. It is unfortunate that no other method has yet been devised for this purpose, but as this is so, we must accept the inevitable gracefully, as the philosophy of a college student demands.

The orthodox way to settle oneself for an exam., according to the best authorities is to arrive well on time and get seated comfortably. It is best to leave the examination paper lying on the desk for a few minutes before glancing at it, so as not to become flustered. Then pick out and answer, the first question that seems answerable. By this time the worst of the examination will seem to be over, and the rest of the paper will be less monstrous.

To all those who are soon to be afflicted with this painful investigation, we extend our best wishes—and our sympathies.

KEEPING KNOWLEDGE UP TO DATE

"The Canadian Medical Association is the only one in the world that carries on extra-mural post graduate work" was the rather surprising statement made by Dr. A. T. Bazin, before the Medical Undergraduate Society last night. This is rather a significant move in the trend of modern medical education, for a doctor, after his graduation will not lose the value of the latest advances which are being made.

Undergraduate Society last night. This is rather a significant move in the trend of modern medical education, for a doctor, after his graduation, will not lose the value of the latest advances which are being made.

This movement, is in our opinion, on that the Medical Societies in other countries will have to copy. The reason for this is because the advances which are being made in Medicine and surgery, are probably more rapid than have ever been made before. New treatments and systems are being constantly brought out, that in their successfulness supersede the treatments that were considered as perfect as possible a few years ago. It is for that reason, in particular that we deem this action of the Canadian Medical Society such a forward step.

The Canti film, which was shown recently in Moyse Hall is just another educational device which the Association has made use of. This however, was destined more particularly for Medical Schools, but it will serve as an excellent example of the standard of study which is being offered.

Much credit is due to the Canadian Medical Association, in being the first to discern the way in which the knowledge of Practitioners can be kept up to date, but greater credit falls to it in being the first to put such a method into practice.

College Comment

DEMOCRACY ABROAD

Stephen Leacock and countless others have made familiar to all Dartmouth students the many benefits which Oxford University derives from ivy on its buildings, tea during its afternoons and smoke at its meetings with the tutors. The value of the independent study, the scholarly traditions and the division into sheep and goats by the Honors and Pass system has been stressed. Oxford and Cambridge have produced good scholars in a country, which is all but worshipped by upper class but still colonial Americans. The reasons have been sought and brought back by educational experts and Rhodes Scholars. Too often the talk has been of the leisurely atmosphere created by gouty dons and eighteenth century buildings, and all too rarely has the superior elementary training in cultured homes been given credit. At least some English University matriculants go up to the university towns from homes where money is not the goal it is in America.

But that it not the point of this editorial. One of the minor reasons why Oxford and Cambridge turn out a different if not better product than American institutions may be a difference in internal structure of the University and College governing organization. The fellows of a college instead of a board of trustees have the final word in a decision or dispute of internal college business. While this radical difference from the usual American university system of control is neither widely heralded nor understood, its consequences may be of immense import. Hiring and firing of the teaching staff being in the hands of the individual colleges instead of in those of trustees as here, allows the expression of more honest opinion than is possible in some American institutions. While the right of freedom of speech may not be the only matter of high importance in the life of a teacher, it is typical of several other rights which an English college is capable of preserving for itself.

—The Dartmoutth.

A "MOVIE" COLLEGE

At last, according to "The New Student," Princeton has set out to educate the world, or at least that part of the world that cannot or will not go to college. At Princeton—Princeton, no less—was filmed that latest of educational pictures, "Varsity." Now the world may see once more, this time in the dignified surroundings of one of the oldest American colleges, the tattooed slicker, the battered, headpieces, the rooms decorated with "Keep Off the Grass" signs the football game won and lost by the magnificent 58-yard run in the last 11 seconds of play—may see, in a word, all the very collegiate characteristics of movie colleges.

And Princeton—how proud must its students and alumni be because their college is furthering thus the education of those heretofore altogether too ignorant of such eccentricities as distinguished the college student from the sane man! So proud are they, indeed, that exhibitors of "Varsity" are afraid to show it at Princeton. So proud are they that telegrams from alumni of Princeton praising—Yale, because it refused to permit the desecration of its campus with such a travesty on college sense. So proud are they that students are suggesting such additional measures as a nation-wide advertising campaign with such slogans as "Princeton, The Friendly University," or "You don't know what education is until you've been to Princeton."

The example set for college students by movie stars impersonating them is becoming increasingly difficult to follow. Even the All American halfback finds it difficult to get hurt in every game, while the most inveterate souse on the college campus comes up for breath. Since they can never reach the heights of "collegiatism" set by the movies, is it any wonder the colleges are protesting against "College Films?"

QUESTIONNAIRES TO BEGUILE TIME

Princeton has a pretty habit of sending out questionnaires and receiving the most unexpected answers in the world. Questionnairing groups at Princeton are continually making impertinent and unorthodox replies. The Freshman Class, for example, must be composed of a strange lot, for it has voted that it prefers a Phi Beta Kappa key to a major sport letter, that it would rather go out with college girls than with those who have not received a higher education, and that it does not favor companionate marriage.

These same remarkable freshmen listed their preferences for campus activities as: first, the college daily; second, track; third, crew; fourth, tennis; fifth, baseball; and sixth, football. Only 110 of the 300 who answered smoke, whereas 170 of them drink.

Princeton seniors make much of a questionnaire which they fill out at commencement time. They determine the wisest, the best looking, the most likely to succeed, the best student, the most gifted, and other leaders of their class. Results are quite widely published. The custom seems to be intelligent as well as diverting; why does not the Senior Class at Stanford adopt a similar questionnaire to while away the dull hours of the last of May? Surely one would prefer to be adjudged the most something-or-other of his class than elected King of the Masque Ball, for example. The idea of a questionnaire is one which President Richard Holt of the Senior Class might well consider.

—Stanford Daily

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

Directly after the War, there was organized in European and American colleges a fund which would help those students who had been impoverished to attain a University education. This became known as the International Student Service, to which colleges still send in yearly contributions.

At the present time conditions have so improved on the Continent that only a small part of the sum goes towards the direct maintenance of individual students at universities. The functions of the I. S. S. have today so broadened that in Paris it has been able to establish student restaurants, a lodging and employment bureau, and medical services for nominal sums. Similar work is being undertaken in other countries. Too mucht can not be said in regard to the internationalizing work that it is doing. —The Stanford Daily.

DEFENDING PROFANITY

There is a variety of university pedagogue that vies with a curious species of modernist clergymen in startling the public attention into focus upon itself. You will comprehend what is meant when we mention the eastern professor, and of English, at that, who recently gave it as his opinion that profanity is lamentably on the wane. He felt, and said, that the need of the English speaking peoples is for better and more vigorous cuss words. And, as would so naturally follow, his remarks were enshrined on the front pages of the public prints, which doubtless is what he had in mind all the while. —Portland Oregonian.

BUY GUM

Co-eds at Minnesota spend more than $500 weekly on chewing gum, according to the campus storekeepers. They state that over 10,000 packages are sold every week of which half have the flavor of peppermint. As many of the male students are also catching the fever, the store owners are optimistically watching the growth of chewing gum sales. —John Hopkins News-Letter.

In Lighter Vein

By M. M.

Advice to Freshmen

"Get and cherish some intellectual interest that has nothing to do with money—let your education mean at least that to you."—President W. H. Chase, University of North Carolina.

"Beware the ball and chain of the past. 'Follow the leader' is a popular slogan, but look over your leader first and don't be in a hurry to do it .....Take the attitude of an inquirer always. Don't let superstition and tradition stand in your way, and don't be too tolerant of those who need a great deal of toleration to be absorbed.....Another tradition to disregard or turn to account is the number of organizations with which this campus is littered. The function of the majority of them seems to be a photographic one."—President Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University.

"An open mind is not an omnibus mind to accept everything which is presented and to accept it without question, but an open mind is the one not closed to a new truth when it makes its appeal as truth. It may seem somewhat bumptious for a freshman to be criticizing some of the great authorities on subjects upon which he is anneophyte; but, after all, that is his privilege; and that is the way to master the subject; that is the way to all progress."—President George B. Cutten, Colgate University.

We are living in an age of contrasts. Immense wealth and abject poverty; a mental attitude towards such vital matters as sex, the home, industry, and the social necessity of leading a life absolutely opposed to these ideas; marked advances in science and philosophy, a fundamental change in our understanding of the origin of life and the evolution of society, and institutions that are often based on ideas formulated many generations ago.

Oswald Spengler's "Downfall of Western Civilization," Scott Nearing's "Where Is Civilization Going?", and Bertrand Russels "Are Old Men Fit to Rule," are all significant attempts to gage the relation between progress in ideas and the progressive changes in our social structure. (We mean by social progress change conducive to the greater happiness of the many and not the few). There is an endeavour to study the indisputable and fundamental lack of co-operation between those forces whose co-operation is essential to human happiness. We refer even to such factors as compensation for production, the control of production for profit only, and periodic unemployment in basic industries.

Our age will perhaps go down in history as the most spectacular not only as regards discoveries in the fields of science and industry but also as regards the rapid changes our mind is undergoing in its conception of things and their relation to the cosmos. And in all these movements the student of to-day is destined to play an important role. The student of to-day will before long be forced to face these problems. Within a few short years he will be thrown into the melting-pot of currents and under-currents, material and emotional, that demand solution, and undoubtedly he will then profit most from any serious thought that he has given these matters during his undergraduate life. Encouraging reports are received of the ever increasing number of students that evince interest in current problems of every phase of life. Particularly during the last summer numerous student study groups have toured Europe, and one awaits impatiently news of their experiences.

A number of organizations have rendered an inestimable service to the student world in helping the student find himself, and among such must be classed such as our own S.C.A., and last, but emphatically not least, that invaluable little magazine, The New Student, which has been instrumental in establishing an open forum for all matters of intercollegiate interest.

In view of Professor Thompson's visit to our University some time ago, it is particularly worth following the controversy that has arisen out of an incident at St. Paul's (London, England), recently.

"Though all competent biologists accept man's evolution from an ape-like stock, the theological consequences of such belief are still seldom stated.....". This is but one of a number of sweeping statements made by the Bishop during his sermon.

Bishop Barnes is evidently a man who does see a distinct and very important bearing of the discoveries of science on our older creeds, and we believe it is to the Bishop's credit that he states very clearly how in our own attitude towards these creeds should accordingly Now and again we are treated to a host of beautifully worded phrases embodying often remarkable feats of man's mentality, but unfortunately these ideas are invariably treated as things apart and not associated with the activities of our everyday life. Most assuredly modern youth does not desire to have things stuffed down its throat. On the other hand every student has much to learn from the experiences of his elders, provided, however, his elders will indulge a little less seldom in "association," so to speak.

Personalities

Count Felix Von Luckner The "Sea Devil"

The days of pirates have not really passed. A famous sea rover, formerly well-known as the "Sea Devil," has been touring the country recently. He has just been lecturing at Syracuse University on the subject "Running the Blockade with the Seeadler."

Count Felix von Luckner has had adventures worthy of any novelists imagination and in fact he has written them out in his book "The Sea Devil."

At an early age Commander von Luckner left home in Germany to come to the United States to join "Buffalo Bill," having been inspired by the tales of his adventures. After shipping on the wrong boat and arriving in Australia, von Luckner found work with Hindoo magicians as bill poster, and learned some tricks of which he is still proud.

Hunt for "Buffalo Bill"

Finally in Brisbane he succeeded in boarding a ship bound for the United States and first set foot on American soil in San Francisco instead of New York. When he found Buffalo Bill," lived in Denver he "walked the ties" all the way only to find that his hero was in Germany with a circus. He decided that fate had treated him unkindly, and his grief was increased when he later learned that his father had acted as host to Buffalo Bill for three days in Dresden.

The count changed his name after reaching America and worked at such jobs as dish washer in a free lunch room, polisher of door knobs in a New York hotel, and other menial positions.

Enters Navy

Later he obtained his master's degree and became a lieutenant in the Imperial German Navy. Six years later when the war broke out the count, the proud possessor of nine life saving medals, was chosen as a commander. It was necessary for some one to run the triple blockade which England had in the North Sea and at last Count von Luckner convinced his superior officer, the admiral, that he could be run through with an old three-masted wind jammer, and destroy Allied shipping in the Atlantic.

Fools Blockaders

By disguising an old American clipper as a Norwegian sailing vessel he succeeded in fooling the British and sinking 500,000 tons of Allied shipping without firing a shot. His ship was perfectly disguised, his men having letters from wives and sweethearts in Norway and even having their Norwegian names sewed in their clothing. Thus the clever sea captain slipped through the British ships and succeeded in doing a great deal of damage, although no one on his vessel or any opponents ship was killed or even injured during all his adventures.

DOING the SHOWS

"The Outsider", play being presented at the Orpheum this week, is by far the best that has been seen at that theatre for a long time. It is a gripping play that holds the attention of the audience, in fact with such intensity that the interest in the plot never wanes. The rapidity of the action is largely due to Victor Sutherland in his excellent portrayal of the "quack doctor". Helen Kingsley as the lovely but despairing cripple, greatly adds to the attraction of the play. This is only Miss Kingsley's second week at the Orpheum, but already she has thrilled the hearts of the Montreal theatre-goers.

Anton Ragatzy, a bone-setter who has accomplished astonishing cures of cripples, has been finally decried by a clique of the outstanding surgeons of London, who despise his not being an accredit l physician and are annoyed enough by his success not to be too sympathetic. Determined not to be balked in his ambitions Ragatzy determines to get as his patient the crippled daughter of one of the physicians, gloating on the publicity he will have if he succeeds.

Threatening Mme. Klost, one of his poor patients, that he will discontinue her treatments if she does not help him get in touch with the doctor's daughter, he finally achieves the meeting with her aid. After twenty minutes of quick-witted campaigning he persuades the crippled girl to become his patient, and she begins a year's treatment. One of the most dramatic situations develops in the last act and holds suspense, not only in the matter of the cure, but in a three-cornered love affair, while the result of the treatment is made known.

Victor Sutherland's acting in the play was the best he has ever done. He acted the part of a "quack doctor" with great feeling and emotion.

Helen Kingsley showed that she can act in serious plays as well as comedies. She has a charming manner that will endear her to her audience here. Melba Palmer as Mme. Klost interpreted a small part in a very creditable way.

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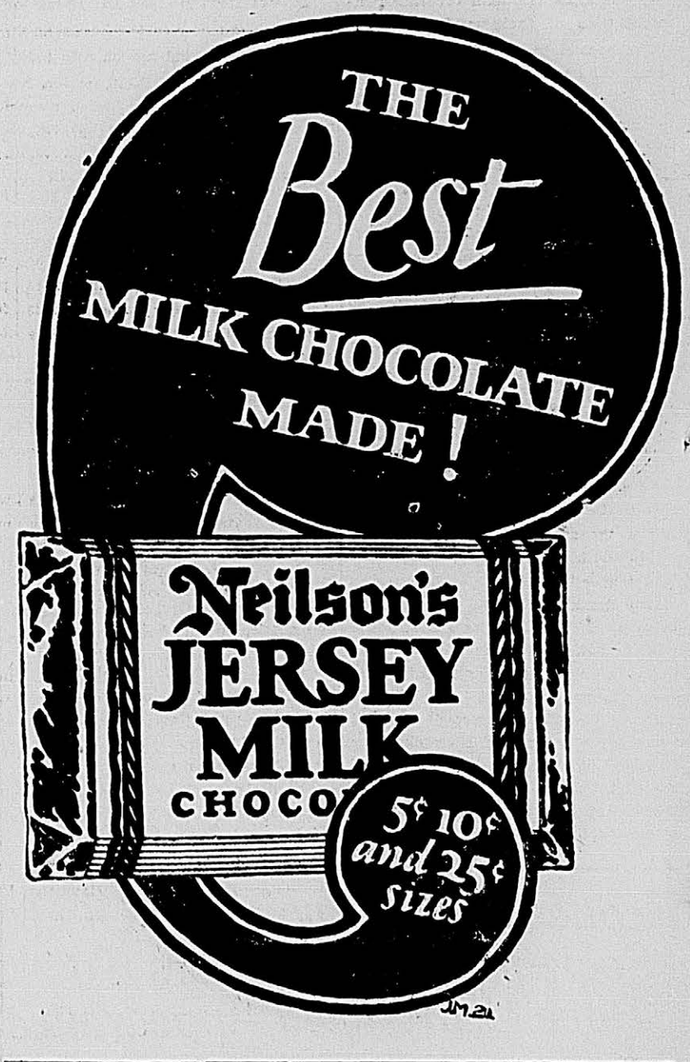

MEDICAL DANCE
Mount Royal Hotel
January 24th, 1929
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Tickets Now in Hands of Representatives.

McGill Plays Good Hockey To Tie M.A.A.A.

U. of M. Students Also Deadlock Vics

BOTH SCORES 2-2

Two Best Games Witnessed By Smallest Crowd Of Season

Before the eyes of the small crowd of fans who had braved the elements on their way to the Forum last night, two of the best games of the season were unfolded by four fighting squads, in which the spirit of two college teams showed up more creditably than ever before this season in their evening performances.

The best game of the year was undoubtedly that played by the U. of M. squad against the circuit-leading Vics. The outstanding performer in this encounter was Mantha U. of M. stalwart defenceman. The result of both games, rather curiously, was a draw at 2-2, and both results just about reflected the trend of play.

The McGill game started in a desultory fashion, but soon warmed up until the few McGill supporters who were there were brought to their feet by the seriousness of the McGill threat, St. Germain, flanked by the flashy young left winger, Ward, and Robertson on the right, were a constant source of annoyance to the defenders of the Blue and Red. McGerrigle started for McTeer on the defence, beside Paul Smith, but was unfortunately put out of commission near the end of the game when he was shoved into the boards, injuring his shoulder. At the time of going to press, it could not be told whether or not the shoulder blade was broken, although the pain was sufficient to warrant an ex-ray being taken.

The Frenchmen did not get off the ice scot-free either, for one of their best forward subs. Gagne, was hurt by Carlin right at the end of their third session. It was later found out that Gagne's wrist had been broken, and the team has thereby lost his services until the end of the season.

The injuries were unfortunate, because neither game was very rough, although on one occasion in the third period, Powers was hit over the head, seemingly in a deliberate way, by an M.A.A.A. forward in a melee in front of the McGill net. A general fight was barely staved off as a result.

In this last period, when McGill were within the M.A.A.A. blue line practically all the time, the pressure told on the tempers of their opponents who received four penalties during the stanza. Despite the fact that the McGill attempts rapidly wore down the Blue in this frame, they were not able to break the tie. As a result, the standing of all the teams is the same as before the encounters, with both college teams at the bottom of the lists, jointly and severally holding down the cellar position.

FIRST PERIOD

After the last wild minutes of the first game, the opening of the clash between the two bands of red shirts was somewhat disconcerting. Play livened up shortly, however. St. Germain burning up the ice with a few snappy shots from close range. Kenny Copland dashed up the ice several times in efforts to tally, but the solitary play did not seem to be effective against the McGill defence, where McTeer in the first few minutes, was conspicious by his absence. With five minutes of play gone, St. Germain led a wild rush down the ice, shot a terrific sizzler at Haynes in the M.A.A.A. net, and Ward, who was on the wrong wing, lifted the rebound over the prostrate goalkeeper with a pretty back-hand flip. It was a very encouraging piece of work as far as McGill was concerned and from then on through the period, the attacks led by St. Germain loomed threateningly close to the red and blue nets. About half way through the period, George McTeer appeared on the ice and immediately began to make his weight felt. Despite his presence however, Copland came down the ice soon after, and on a perfect combination play in front of the goal mouth, passed the unprotected Powers for the tieing goal.

The McGill defence showed up quite effectively in this frame, more particularly Paul Smith who was also in the way of whatever rushes procolated through to his side of the defence. In the last few minutes of the period, play became somewhat ragged, with both teams trusting to individual efforts.

First Period

1.—McGill..... Ward from St. Germain 5.00
2.—M.A.A.A.....Campbell 14.00
Penalties: McDonald.

SECOND PERIOD

The middle session was to a large extent a goal-keepers' battle, with both teams making frequent sallies only to be robbed by beautiful goaltending. Two men did spectacular work on the McGill team. One was Powers, and the other Ward, on the forward line, who pierced through time and again with promising rushes, only to be beaten out by the heady little M.A.A.A. net-minder. The rangy, left flankman is proving more serviceable with every game, and is beginning to handle his stick like a veteran. Near the close of the period, Ward was sent off on a trip to the penalty box, and before he had returned to the ice, McTeer followed suit for a hefty check against the sideboards. No sooner had Ward gone back on the ice than he was banished again for some unknown offence, so that the citadel was left with only three defenders. After two minutes of such play, the pressing of the M.A.A.A. team for an advantage was rewarded by their second goal, in the last seconds of play.

Second Period

3.—M.A.A.A.....Hilles 10.59
Penalties: Ward, 2; McTeer.

THIRD PERIOD

Right from the start of the round, the Red team started in to retrieve their lost opportunity, and the forward line pressed steadily on the Blue defence. Ward consistently showed his worth as a net finisher, by being on the spot every time a rebound came out forward. After four minutes of play he snipped one in, but it was declared off-side. Soon after, however, Paul Smith, on one of the most spectacular rushes of the evening went through the whole M.A.A.A. team and carefully raised the puck over the watchful Haynes into the nicest little corner in hockeydom. With the teams on even terms once more, the McGill man threw everything they had into the battle, and more or less cornered the puck in the M.A.A.A. defence section. Whenever the blue forward line did go through for something that looked promising, the Red defence bottled them up nicely.

In the last three minutes, something that looked like a real scrap started up, when Powers was hit over the head by one of the four M.A.A.A. men who received penalties during this stanza.

Like the previous game, the last period was very exciting, and brought out the staying powers of the hard fighting players. In an encounter near the M.A.A.A. end of the ice, McGerrigle was sent into the boards, and was injured sufficiently to send him off for the rest of the game. McGill made a nice fighting finish and time and again came within aces of breaking the evenings hoodoo 2-all tie.

Third Period.

4.—McGill.....Smith 6.09
Penalties: Seale, Campbell, McDonald, Ward, Lafleur.

First Hockey Game Played At Queen's University Claim

Growth of Ice-Sport in the United States is Commented On; American Colleges Challenging Canadian Supremacy in Hockey

In an editorial entitled "Tonight's the Night" the Queen's University Journal official organ of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University has the following to say regarding the growth and progress of ice-hockey.

Queen's University is the birthplace of hockey. Away back in the eighties of the last century the first game of ice hockey was played here in Kingston by Queen's students. Since that day the growth of the game has been phenomenal. It has become Canada's national pastime, a game that is disstinctively Canadian despite the fact that the past few years have seen it grow to great popularity wherever natural or artificial ice is available in the United States. It has been paced in the realm of "big business" sports by the American promoters, and has found a position in the program of the Olympic games. The Ontario Hockey Association of which Queen's won the first championship is now the largest amateur athletic organization in the world. How little did those first hockey players realize what great consequences were to follow upon their pastime.

The really beneficial consequences of their ingenuity cannot be measured in dollars and cents, nor in numbers of teams, nor sizes organizations. Its really significant contribution has been to the manhood of the nation through its development of brawn and brain, of sturdy, healthy constitutions in co-ordination with keen, alert mentalities. From the first day he can stand on pair of "double runners", almost as soon as he can walk the average Canadian youth has a stick in his hand and so he grows up in contract with one of the fastest and most thrilling games in the world. No other game calls for more courage and stamina or for more self-control and co-operation. In the development of these qualities hockey has made its greatest contribution to the Canadian nation.

The most interesting of recent developments in hockey is the rapidity with which our American cousins are adapting themselves to it. The introduction of the professional game across the border has given the amateurs there a big boost and hockey is quickly assuming the status of a major sport at the colleges where facilities for it are provided. The recent Christmas tours of McGill and Varsity teams have shown that Canada's supremacy on the ice is soon to be seriously challenged. From many quarters one hears this fact bewailed. Why it should be is difficult to understand, for sport recognizes no national or racial boundaries, and the great fraternity of sport-lovers draws its members from every corner of the globe. International competition in athletics is one of the most effective means of promoting world-wide goodwill and understanding. It is doubtful if in any other sphere respect for one's fellow men is more rapidly or effectively developed than in the athletic arena. The rise of American amateur hockey to a standard of equality with the Canadian game have only beneficial effects through the greater intercourse it will promote between the youth of the two nations. If it is to have any particular influence on the Canadian game it should be to spur Canadians to greater effects in the attempt to maintain their traditional supremacy.

Queen's has had a long and honorable connection with the great winter pastime. There have prosperous years when champions have been crowned and there have been lean periods such as led to the withdrawal last year from intercollegiate competition. The success of the team in intermediate O. H. A. competition. last year and the accompanying revival of interest and enthusiasm among the students led the athletic authorities to re-enter senior competition this year, and it is quite possible that before the ice is removed from the arena next spring the Tricolor will have regained much of her formed prestige on the ice.

U. of M. Ties Vics.

One of the snappiest games that has been seen in the Q.A.H.A. this year took place previous to the McGill games last night when U. of M. took on the Victoria team in a fast and furious contest. Throughout the first and second periods, both teams were evenly matched, with an intrepid French line making monster efforts to beat the Vics defence. The blue and gold were in a winning frenzy, and were led beautifully by Page and LaFrance. The contest featured the pretty runs of one of the best skaters in the Q.A.H.A. in the person of Mantha, who displayed rare form on the many occasions when he skated through the heavy maroon defence.

The Laval team were weak around the nets, for time and again they were right in and either shot too early or shot wide.

Their persistency was rewarded, however, by their draw game against the league-leaders. All four goals were obtained in the last period, when Thomson started the scoring for the Vics, and followed within a minute with a second tally. Seven minutes after this last goal, the Herculean efforts of the U. of M. forward line resulted in a perfect pass to Page in front of the net, where nothing in the world could stop his shot from neatly entering the net over the formidable Vics goal-tender, Muir. Three minutes later, Page again went up for another well-deserved goal, and sent the French enthusiasts into paroxysms of joy. The valiant efforts of the last few minutes to break the tie were not fruitful, however, and the U. of M. team skated off the ice perfectly happy at having tied the league leaders from their lowly cellar position.

Victorias	U. of M.
Goal	
Muir	Archambault
Defence	
Shearer	Godin
Carlin	Mantha
Centre	
H. Grant	Page
Wing	
Slater	Lafrance
Thomson	Gagne
Sub	
Valois	Roy
Quinn	Raymond
K. Grant	Ratte
Copland	Mongeon

Referee—Billy Bell.

First Period

No score.
Penalties: Carlin.

Second Period

No score.

Third Period

1.—Vics.....Thomson 5.30
2.—Vics.....Thomson 1.00
3.—U. of M.....Page 7.14
4.—U. of M.....Page 3.00
Penalties: Carlin.

Science Won Hockey Game

Single Goal By Laurie Gave Plumbers Victory

A lone counter gave the Science I hockey team a 1-0 victory over the Commerce freshmen sextette in a closely fought struggle on the campus rink yesterday. Commerce fought hard to even the score but failed to beat Howden, the Science goalie.

From the start of the game Science managed to carry the play into their opponents' territory time and time again. Laurie, flanked by Vipond and Currie combined nicely in their attack, worrying the Commerce goaler with their shots. Just before the end of the first period, Laurie gave Science the game by poking the puck behind Montgomery.

Commerce played loose hockey and tried to stage a come-back but Connors and Ross presented a stone-wall defence. Montgomery, in the Commerce nets, was forced to make many saves, being peppered by shots from the sticks of Vipond and Currie.

Commerce I	Science I
Goal	
Montgomery	Howden
Defence	
Matheson	Connors
Glass	Ross
Centre	
Bowman	Laurie
Wings	
Langstaff	Vipond
Littler	Currie
Subs	
———	McGuire

Continuation School Helps

Aid To Young People Who Take Vacations Seriously

Boston, Mass.,—The continuation school presents a unique opportunity for developing character, attitudes, ideals, motives and standards says the Christian Science Monitor. Pupils of the continuation school are young folks who have begun to take vocation seriously. They are working and they are confronted with the necessity for establishing and maintaining harmonious relationships with fellow employees with supervisors and employers, as well as with parents and others.

The fact that they are wage earners also affects the problem of character development in the continuation school inasmuch as these boys and girls are financially independent. In many instances they are contributing to the support of the family. Sometimes they come from broken homes. Here we have a new set of factors.

Thus we see that, while in other types of schools character development is the building of habits and the dissemination of information concerning situations that may be assumed and artificial, in the continuation school the actual situations are present daily.

In the Brooklyn Boys' Continuation School we have long realized that educational and vocational guidance is closely tied up with personality development and character building. For a number of years a plan has been in operation which has been found interesting, instructive and effective as far as the pupils are concerned. This plan may be described as follows: A Calendar of Ideals containing an ideal for each week, the ideal being tied up as often as possible with the official designation of the week or with some historic event, such as Lincoln's Birthday, Boys' Week, Fire Prevention Week. In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what is meant by the ideal, a definition of it is briefly stated.

Practical People

It must be remembered that the pupils in the continuation school are those who have withdrawn from other types of schools—elementary, junior high and senior high—or who have graduated from vocational schools. These boys and girls are serious, often skeptical and usually critical of what is offered them. They are practical people. They have little desire to deal in abstractions. They must see and hear things for themselves. In order that we may build upon this foundation and utilize these motives for the purpose of adding the cultural to the utilitarian, the idealistic to the materialistic, we have developed the idea of quoting some passage from a well-known literary work that will describe the ideal that is being taught and give it point. For example, during the fourth week in October we take up the ideal, "Courage," which we define as "Facing your problems with a stout heart." The quotation, culled from Longfellow, is:

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

It is hoped that in this way the pupil will be stimulated to find out more about the author and to read the essay or book or poem from which the quotation is taken.

In teaching these ideals the conference method is employed. Inasmuch as these pupils are already at work and are gaining experiences in the home, store, office, factory and in public, the ideal is presented for discussion by the group and the boys are encouraged to cite instances in their own lives or in the lives of friends wherein the virtue has been practiced with benefit to the person who exemplified it.

Lively Discussions

Lively discussions take place in the classrooms, after which the pupils are advised to report during the following week as to the way in which they have improved, have been able to exercise a virtue or practice the ideal in their relationship with their fellow workers, with their family or as regards the general public.

In connection with this plan the boys are encouraged to present in writing any problems that arise in their daily lives concerning which they desire advice. Some of the problems thus presented are: "I try very hard to please my employer but he is never satisfied. What is the trouble." These questions are discussed during the Guidance Period which takes place during the last 20 minutes of the session.

A code of ethics comprised of 10 points on behavior at home and in public has been adopted. This code embraces personal appearance, attitude toward others, good manners and morals. A course of study in manners and morals is also used by the instructors.

Since these boys will be ready to vote within four or five years and since, in many instances, the continuation school is the final educational institution which these boys will attend, good citizenship is taught here, not by preaching, not through the formal lesson but by means of the actual problem-situation method. The school is organized as a city and has a mayor, borough president and alderman, one from each class, with a court—all elected in the same manner as at the polls. Because of the peculiar features of the continuation school where boys attend only once each week for one afternoon, there are really 10 school cities, one for each morning session and each afternoon session, with its own officers. Infractions of discipline are tried in the court before municipal boy judges and a jury.

Another feature of the character-building plan of the Brooklyn Boys' Continuation School is the extra-curricular program. Although continuation school attendance is compulsory, nevertheless a number of pupils come evenings for the clubs, athletics, orchestra, and other activities that are organized for the purpose of teaching these boys how to spend their leisure time.

With the co-operation of 10 communal organization, noonday meetings for employed boys are being conducted at the school. During the noon hour, men and women prominent in public life address the boys. Among the co-operating associations are the Older Boys' Council of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, Federation of Churches, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A. and the K. of C.

Political Science Vaudeville Class Is Conducted At Syracuse Univ.

Syracuse, N.Y.—A novel and interesting class, the only one of its kind in the United States is conducted by Dr. Earl Ketchum of the Department of Political Science, of Syracuse University. He calls it his "vaudeville class."

A chairman, elected by the members of the class presides over the group at each meeting as Dr. Ketchum is not active in class discussion and is just a silent member.

Members of the class compose the "troupe" and Dr. Ketchum is its director. The chairman appoints a number of his colleagues to assist him in realizing the aim of the group which is to draw up a model constitution for the United States.

A committee of committees was appointed by the chairman in September and they, in turn, appoint different class members to serve on the various constitutional committees. Reports of these committees are presented and discussed at each class meeting.

The class is socially ambitious as well as intellectually so. On Colgate morning the members enjoyed a breakfast at one of the living centres on the campus. At this time breakfast consisting of grapes, crullers and coffee was served. Dancing and cards followed.

Early in the semester a very prominent student on the Hill was reprimanded because he chewed gum incessently in class. A long and heated discussion followed and it was finally decided to establish a refreshment stand in class at which the class members may purchase candy bars, chewing gum and peanuts.

Princeton Gets Pressure Tank

To Be Used For Special Medical Research

Princeton, N.J.—A giant pressure tank has just been donated to Princeton University for special research by the Medical School. By means of a complicated apparatus, a study will be made of the curative effects of high and low pressures in diseases such as pneumonia, heart diseases, and respiratory trouble. Also research will be made in the study of labor under specialized conditions, such as those encountered in tunnel construction, caisson building, altitude flying, and other trades where workers must endure abnormal atmospheric changes.

The machine is the size and shape of a small submarine. It is of circular form, 35 feet long and eight in diameter, and is of half-inch welded steel. Pressures as high as 60 pounds per inch and as low as those found at a altitude of 25,000 feet can be obtained and gases of any desired mixture, humidity and temperature can be fed in any desider amount to the pressure chambers, of which there are two, entered by means of a lock arrangement in the centre of the tank. At each end is a small opening through which supplies can be passed.

Negro Colleges Have Troubles

Recent Strikes Recall Early Struggles For Education

The recent strikes among the students of several Negro colleges of the U.S. have brought to the fore many interesting but half-forgotten facts peculiar to these "black" Universities, and the struggle which the colored man has had in the past to obtain a higher education. These disorders, says the "New Student," have ranged from summary expulsions to wholesale rebellion among the student body. What we are told persuades us that these strikes spring from real grievances and are sometimes quite distinct from the occasional strike among their white colleagues.

In 1924, a mild exhibition on the part of a group at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who remained away from classes at a protest against regulations such as ten o'clock retirement and prohibition of dancing, was the occasion for calling out the police wagons. Nearly every college for Negroes in the South has had a revolt; in some instances summary expulsions have been the only means of obviating these protests. The perfervid care taken of the mortality of these institutions stands out from the cause of last year's student strike at Hampton. During the showing of a moving picture the authorities turned on the lights at a certain scene considered by them to contain the seeds of corruption for their charges!

Incidents like the above may be tyrannical, but they are at least colorful, which is more than can be said of a typical daily schedule for a Negro college undergraduate.

"Rise at six o'clock; dressing and arranging rooms, 6 to 6.45; inspection 6.45; breakfast 7.00; morning session, 8 to 12; chapel 12 to 12.15; dinner 12.30 to 1; afternoon session 1.15 to 4.10; study 7.00 to 10.00 p.m.; inspection, 9.45; retiring signal lights out 10.15 p.m.

These conditions are practically without exception, and are accompanied by such things as a poor teaching staff, in which the black members are slighted and the white professors are either of the old missionary type or else young graduates. It is apparently, says the "New Student" the inevitable result of eternal catering to southern white sentiment, and will only be terminated by a liberalization of student regulations and better teaching methods.

Boxing Bouts Set For Today

Three Exhibition Fights To Be Staged Following Practice

The day set for the commencement of the assault-at-arms is now drawing close and the attention of the student body is once more being centred around the boxing wrestling and fencing artists. Bert Light, McGill boxing coach has arranged three exhibition bouts which will be fought this afternoon following the regular practice of the pugilists.

Martin, Canadian Olympic representative in the 112 lb. class will meet Kushner, promising McGill fistic artist in the first exhibition bout of the evening. Tommy Matthews, well-known in amateur boxing circles will oppose Savage another of the McGill boxers, in the 147 lb. weight. Billy Carruthers 135 lbs. meets Horn in the final set-to of the evening, rounding off a good program.

Coach Light announced that he intended starting the elimination bouts immediately and that it was necessary for all McGill boxers to turn out regularly at practices in order to be in the best of condition for these fights.

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Russians Foster College Spirit

Social Distinctions Banished; Entrance Examinations Used

RADICAL CHANGES

Development Of Colleges And Universities; Advances Made Recently

In the current issue of a student publication, there appeared an interesting article about the development of colleges and universities in Russia. There have been many startling and radical changes and advancement made recently in the development of the colleges in new Russia, much information of which the American student is not cognizant.

Prior to the Revolution, Russia had ten universities, one in each of the principal cities of the country. In addition there were some 24 high professional schools of university rank, and a number of professional schools of somewhat lower standing. These latter institutions were also located for the most part in the large population centers.

The Russian universities were organized on the German pattern. Usually they consisted of four faculties: the historico-philological, the physico-mathematical, the juridical, and the medical. In each of the first three faculties the course was four years in length, and candidates wishing to matriculate were required to present diplomas of graduation from an eight-year gymnasium.

Admission to higher institutions was largely limited by definite percentage regulations to members of the favored social classes, adherents of the Greek Church, and persons of Russian birth. This was a part of the Russianizing policy of the tsarist government.

Change Made in Purpose

Immediately following the fall of the imperial government important changes were inaugurated. The Provisional Government set up by the March Revolution granted complete autonomy to all higher schools. It also abolished the regulations which discriminated against certain creeds, classes and nationalities.

Radical reforms in higher education did not begin, however, until after the October Revolution when the entire educational system was reorganized from top to bottom. New aims were then formulated and the universities were assigned a very definite role in the task of creating the new social order. In their purposes they were made to reflect the economic and class policy of the Soviet government. Chief among them is that of preparing qualified specialists and convinced Marxians, ready to guard the revolution and eager to participate in the building of a socialistic society. Naturally, since higher institutions in the Soviet Union must serve the interests of the ruling classes, the autonomy which permitted universities to function as independent organizations was abandoned.

Fabulous Growth of Schools

During the period immediately following the October Revolution the number of higher institutions increased at a fabulous rate. The years from 1918 to 1920 witnessed these schools springing up everywhere in response to local initiative. These were years of the greatest faith in and enthusiasm for the Revolution.

Encouraged by the unprecedented attitude of the new government toward higher education for the masses the Russian people had a vision of dotting the whole country with universities. Higher schools appeared spontaneously in the most remote corners of the country. Provincial communities vied with one another in establishing higher schools and by 1921 there were 160 such institutions scattered throughout the vast territory of Russia. But these were the trying years of Civil War and military intervention and the progress of educational reform was everywhere retarded.

With the end of the Civil War in 1920 the old as well as the new higher schools were flooded by a stream of young men and women just returned from the front. Actual experience proved, however, that these persons were not prepared for university work. The new student body was consequently short-lived. Although the records continued to show a large enrollment, great numbers of students had long since terminated their academic connections and had gone into the industries.

To-day the schools of Russia are many in number and of high standard. Admission to higher schools at present is by examination only. All persons desiring to enroll, regardless of whether they have passed a secondary school or not, must pass a stiff entrance examination.

Curriculum is Standardized

Since the aim of the Soviet Sate is to prepare not more specialists but builders of the new regime, a substantial program of political and social studies are introduced into every department or faculty of the universities. The minimum of social science which is imposed on all students regardless of their major field of interest embraces the following three courses:

a. Historic Materialism. The Philosophy of dialectic materialism and Marxian theory of history. One hour per week.

b. Capitalism and the Proletarian Revolution. The characteristics and contradictions of capitalism; the class struggle in a capitalism society; imperialism and the crash of capitalism; proletarian revolution and dictatorship; social democracy and its trends; and communism. Two hours a week for one year.

c. The Political Structure and Social Problems of Soviet Russia. The October upheaval and its causes; the constitution of the U. S. S. R.; the domestic and international policies of the U. S. S. R., and domestic and international problems. One hour each week for a year.

Dog Days of Quebec

There was great consternation in the canine world a few days ago when it was decreed that no dogs in harness must roam the streets of Quebec. There was a rumour that the great classic, the Eastern International Dog Sled Derby, was to be cancelled, that the Chateau team was to be banished from the terrace—all sorts of horrible rumours; but, as afterwards developed, the edict was not directed against any other than the small boy who, with a dog he may or may not be able to control, dodges under the horses' hoofs and car wheels, thus endangering his own life and others, including that of his dog.

So once again "Mountie," veteran Mounted Police dog, will, as leader of the Chateau Frontenac team, wag his tail as the winter tourist pats his head. And the Dog Derby is on—February 21-22-23. One hundred and twenty miles in three laps, with, perhaps, men whose names were famous last year—St. Goddard, Seppala, Chevrette and Dupuis.

Okla. Student Pinched In Bvd's

Girl Calls Police To Arrest "Crazy Man"

(The Oklahoma Daily)

Norman, Okla., Jan. 7.—"Yer under arrest, young feller."

"What for?"

"Fer runnin' aroun' out here in your B.V.D.'s."

These were the words that greeted Harold Keith, famous university track and crosscountry star, when he returned to his car after stepping off a few miles just outside of the home town, Enid, during the Christmas holidays.

Not wanting to create any excitement by tearing down one of the main "drags" in his Sooner track suit, Keith retired to the rural district to get in a little training for the Kansas City Athletic Club indoor meet, February 2. When he thought that he was far enough from civilization to escape notice, he doffed his clothes and sprinted off across the prairie in his abbreviated costume. A lady in a nearby farmhouse, who doubtless never had seen a track meet, called the police and told them that a "crazy man" was running around there "naked."

When Keith returned to the car he was greeted by the officers. Of course the arm of the law only laughed when he saw Harold's spiked shoes and the merry party returned to the city.

Keith is entering the K.C.A.C. meet in the two-mile run. He is training daily on the track on Owen field to get into condition. Last year the blond youth's best on the cinder path, he never had a chance to run the two mile while he was fresh. He was clocked in 9 minutes, 33 seconds, in practice.

ECONOMICS CAUSED SENIORS BEDRAGGLED APPEARANCE

(Continued from page one)

with authority to their comrades, answering their questions with great self-assurance. These Seniors used large words of many syllables which carried much conviction and little understanding to the listening Sophomore. One of them wrapped his watch chain around his little finger six times while he was explaining a complicated and involved theory to a group of fellow sufferers.

When he had finished his discourse, he was followed by another of the unconquered Seniors who gave vent to his profound knowledge in a flow of verbosity that astounded the unsuspecting Sophomore. This silent witness was held in awe until the orator finished by telling his classmates that he spoke it but he did not understand it. This last bit of information gave them all great relief, for they departed with more pleasant faces.

Full Course In Morals Advised

Should Be Taught Like Mathematics Or Science

"Morality should be taught like a course in mathematics or science", said Dr. Stanton Coit of London, England, in a lecture at Ohio State recently.

"A half hour of study several times a week in the classroom will help the student better to realize the distinction between right and wrong," continued Dr. Coit. This process has already been initiated by Dr. Coit in several schools in England. This direct moral instruction differs from the American principle of indirect inculcation of such qualities as honesty, thrift, and manners.

"We think nothing of studying music and art but think too little when it comes to the study of morality. It must be taught directly to gain the full meaning of the moral code. Doing right gives one esteem from his fellowmen whereas doing wrong arouses only disgust. One thinks too much of gain. One will do almost anything to gain distinction whether the deed be done honestly or otherwise. This is against the code. Know the difference between right and wrong, act when your better judgment bids, and your inner soul will be satisfied."

Dr. Coit said that a keen sense of morality can best be established when instructions are started in early youth. "A child's judgment is clean and uncorrupted and knows no wrong. Therefore, it is necessary to have proper instruction when it firsts starts to learn the early things in life. It would never do to teach the child only the good things in life. He must have a knowledge of the wrong things, but at the same time have such a strong desire for the right that he will shun all things which he knows are not good for him," he said.

"A man is made stronger when he defies wrong," according to Dr. Coit. "Temptations to gain dishonest positions often present themselves and it is a strong man that repeatedly turns them down. Shuning dishonesty brings pride, self esteem and happiness."

We used to thing of morality in a convential way as a set of rules but time has taught us that it is a method of judgment.

We even find traces of better judgment in the young child. A child of three months age can run against its will and domination. A baby will often walk away rather than squall.

"Egotism is one form of vanity which is innate in all of us. The child wants the limelight and to be noticed by those about him. There is also desire for wealth and position. One shows his egotism by 'show-off.' The vain woman shortens her skirt to attract attention. Correct teaching during youth would prohibit this," he said.

Speaking before a large group at the first meeting of the quarter of the Philosophy Club Dr. Coit concluded his series of lectures last night with a talk on "The influence of Science and Philosophy Upon Religion."

Dr. Coit described the Ethical Church of London of which he is the head, and pictured the baptismal and marriage services of the church which symbolize the ideal, the beautiful, and the good.

"Religion is an attitude of mind toward something holy," said Dr. Coit. He spoke of the recent presidential election in the United States as approaching a religious crisis.

CHANCES ARE NOT

"Do you play the piano?"

"I don't know—I never tried."

Co-eds At Ohio Vamping Profs.

Accused Of Fooling Instructors With Charm and "It"

Columbus, Ohio.—The dirt is out, according to the Ohio State Lantern. The professors at Ohio State University are being vamped, which is to say they are being "worked." When a high mark is needed to qualify scholastically for a sorority then the heavy intellects of the musculine sex are lubricated with a little feminine personality or "it," and all is well, according to Dean Loretta Rose, of George Washington University in a recent article in Plain Talk.

Dean Rose has been making special study of intelligence scores and grading and she contends that various tests taken in widely different regions shows that the young women of co-educational institutions have no trouble at all in obtaining relatively high marks in their grades, although their intelligence scores vary strangely. She says that the two just won't correlate! Dean Rose specifies Ohio State University as a good illustration.

Facts Are Facts

Dean Rose bases her article on statistics. She says: "It is interesting to note a few facts regarding the placing of men and women groups in the intelligence curves. It should be noted that no man with an intelligence score below 85 received a C, but one woman with a score below 84 received a C. Only one man with a score as low as 105 received a C and one of these 12 was as low as 95. No man with a score below 125 received a B, but nine women with scores below 125 received B and two of these scored as low as 95."

In conclusion Dean Rose adds: "Sex," "Charm," "IT," or "Personality" is one of those variables in the educational world that must be reckoned with. Even to the scholarly, absent-minded professor, an attractive woman student with sex-appeal will always help to make an otherwise dreary classroom a more interesting place and the daily educational grind capable of producing a few vicarious thrills when a feminine student needs a bit of extra attention and service."

Dean Gaw Speptical

Dean Esther A. Gaw, of Ohio State, is a little skeptical about the whole matter. "It depends on the individual professor," she says. "There are those who lean toward the pretty girl, but at the same time there are those who are so opposed to a girl's attractions that they absolutely refuse to give a pretty girl a grade."

And while we are speaking of girls vamping grades, Dean Gaw points out that the opposite sex is not altogether guiltless. Frequently a clever boy will learn the likes and dislikes and hobbies of his professor and will seemingly become so interested in what the professor likes that the professor will find it impossible to give him a low mark.

CANADA UNIQUE IN PRESENTING GRADUATE WORK

(Continued from page one)

method of determining who may enter the medical profession is largely restricted by statutes in Canada and by licensed bodies in whose care is placed most of the control. A medical board is supreme this body being appointed by the physicians themselves.

Many voluntary medical organizations indicate the continual progress of medicine. Membership in a local society entitles the doctor to a similar position in the provincial or national association. A membership fee is exacted for each. Dr. Bazin then proceeded to describe the difference existing between English and Canadian and American organizations, the last two ressembling each other very closely.

The Canadian Medical Journal, organ of Canada's national society brings post graduate work to physicians in isolated regions where the doctors are bound morally not to abandon their practices. By this and other means the Canadian Medical Society is unique in being the only one in the world offering post graduate work extra-murally. Further advantages are obtainable for Canadian doctors in that the Society is affiliated with the British Medical Association.

Dr. Bazin referred to the work of Dean C. F. Martin and Dr. A. Grant Fleming as being significant of the efforts put forward along the line of preventive medicine. Co-operation between Canadian Life Insurance companies and the Medical Association through the family physician is being stressed.

Dr. Bazin concluded his address by giving a few words of advice to doctors starting out in their profession. He stressed the importance of getting connected with the local medical society. "You will get out of the society what you put in it," Dr. Bazin added. "Such honest effort will gain you the rewards of the real doctor."

The New Brain Child

"I see H. L. Mencken has written another book."

"What? I didn't even know he had been sick."

Statistics Concerning Athletes Compiled By Harvard Professor

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin brings forth some interesting figures on the question of whether an athlete at Harvard is a better student than the non-athlete. A most exhaustive report and study of this question, was made by Assistant Professor Snedden of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

The subjects of the study were the 506 members of the class of 1927, beginning with their entrance in 1923, and carrying it through 1928 when the last few members got their degrees. It was found that there were 301 athletes and 505 non-athletes.

Concerning them it was found that:

1. More athletes graduates, 81 per cent. of the athletes getting their degrees, while only 68 per cent of the non-athletes acquired them.

2. The athletes averaged 8.01 semesters for the time of graduation to the 8.07 semesters required by the others.

3. Fifty per cent. of the athletes at some time during their college career were on "pro" to the 40 per cent. of the non-athletes who were on probation.

4. The athletes enrolled for stiffer courses than did the non-athlete and also took a greater amount of work The athlete averaged 4.45 courses per semester while the non-athletes averaged only 4.41 per semester.

5. The non-athlete gained a higher average in his studies than did the athlete.

Professor Snedden in reporting to the Carnegie Foundation stated that no laudation of indictment of athletics could be based on this study.

Another interesting fact brought out by Professor Snedden showed that of the 15 sports considered, the football players had by far the lowest average while the crew men were at the head of the list.

Students Rebel Without Success

Self-Government Blamed For Strike And Parade

Patcham, England. — Self-government in the village school here has had an intoxicating effect upon the scholars in attendance, to judge from the development of events since it was introduced. Owing to the fact that the school was overcrowded, educational authorities arranged for a number of them to be transferred to a neighbouring school. Resenting this the pupils affected went on strike and paraded through the village with banners, inscribed "Patcham school for Patcham pupils". They were refused admission at the school by the head-master who informed them that they would have to abide by the ruling of the authorities.

The headmaster himself inaugurated the scheme whereby most of the internal governance of the school was entrusted to the pupils themselves. It instilled more self-reliance and independency of spirit than he had expected, however. The scholars are remaining on strike, but an education committee is to confer with their parents.

Foundation Is Now Organized

Legacy Of Dr. Curran Aids Women In Studies

Dr. William Curran, who died over fifty years ago, left a sum which today has attained sufficient size to be known as the Currant Foundation. It was the wish of the bequeather that his foundation be of assistance to women who intend pursueing studies of religious and theological character.

Announcement has just been made by the Philadelphia Fidelity Company, trustees, that the estate now amounts to more than $1,000,000 and produces a net annual income of $54,526. Seeking to carry out the provisions of the will, the trustees, together with the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Curran was a member, petitioned Judge Frank Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas, to grant a charter for the Curran Foundation. The petitioners cited Dr. Curran's statements made in his will of his devotion to religious activties, and of a frequently expressed desire to serve as a missionary.

In a codicil Dr. Curran provided that a competent woman be chosen, "who shall be a professor of Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages and literature," adding, "I would use the Bible as a sun around which the education of the beneficiaries of this foundation shall revolve. I esteem female piety as a necessity to the desire that these graduates shall be qualified as teachers and that every one of them shall be able to read the sacred Sciptures in the original languages. I would combine the highest culture that our beautiful city can afford with consecration to the cause of Christ so that the benoficiaries of this foundation may be "as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace," 'sanctified, and meet for the master's use."

Just Exactly

It was a very hot day and the guide in the crowded sight-seeing bus had just about reached the end of his tether. But he had his living to earn. Suddenly he noticed they were passing a newly erected monument. "On your right," he shouted, pointing with his arm, "on, your right you see a statue unveiled last week to a noble cause."

"And what does it stand for?" asked a persistent gentleman.

"Because it would look odd lying down," said the guide.—Capper's Weekly.

The Girl in the Light Hat: "Is this piano yours?"

Installment Purchaser: "Oh, about one octave of it."

Beauty Abounds In Movie Land

"Ordinary At Hollywood Is Beauty Elsewhere

Saroton, Oklahoma,—It is the impression that moving pictures are harmful, but educational pictures are one of the most beneficial entertainments of this age" Said A. Marks, lecturer and ex-motion picture actor, speaking to Cameron students. His object in speaking was to give them the inside "dope" on movie life.

Mr. Marks is a man of much experience. He was a motion picture actor for seven years, playing in some of the greatest pictures now being shown on the screen such as Ben Hur, the Sea Hawk, King of Kings, Big Parade and the John Gilbert in "When A Man Loves."

Since leaving the movies three years ago, he has been touring the United States speaking to high schools and colleges, giving the boys and girls who have a desire to break into the movies the "inside" on the motion picture world. During these three years he has lectured in some of the greatest cities in the United States.

Of the many interesting things talked about in the lecture one was Hollywood, the home of the motion picture. "Hollywood," says Mr. Marks "is the home of the fourth largest industry in the world. Some of the reasons for this is its nearness to the many beauties of nature. It has an average of 351 days of sunshine a year. Thirty minutes out of Hollywood is the beach, four hours away are the Catalina Islands, four hours away is the great Mojave Desert, the Sierra Nevada range with its beautiful lakes are near the city, and the beautiful city itself."

"Hollywood is 5 miles square. It has thirty nine christian churches which are well attended by the actors. The stars are wealthy but many of them are Christians and many of them ushers in the churches."

In his speech Mr. Marks told of how many beautiful girls were sent to Hollywood to break into the movies. As a way of discouraging this he quoted Lasky, a famous character in the moving picture world, "What is beautiful in other cities becomes ordinary in Hollywood." He also told of how 75,000 beautiful girls disappeared last year.

In the beginning of his speech, Mr. Marks advised, "Study some profession and master it. It is impossible to receive a good education in the larger colleges and universities where every one is living a fast life, and giving little attention to school life."

Notices

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only and must be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

THEOLOGICAL UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

The subject of the address which is to be given to the society by Canon A. P. Gower-Rees tomorrow at 5 p.m. in Strathcona Hall is—

"The Concept of God."

This subject has been chosen particularly because of remarks made by a professor before the members of the American Scientific Association.

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES

Clubs, societies, and executive groups wishing to have their pictures featured in the Annual this year must make arrangements to have these taken as soon as possible. A receipt form for $7.00 when presented at Notman's entitles the group to a sitting. These receipt forms may be obtained from George Brown, Arts 4, or William F. Thomas, Sci 3. Kindly get in touch with the above as soon as possible.

GYM CLUB

The Gym Club continue practices every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the Montreal High Gym.

R.V.C. HOCKEY

During mid-term examinations, hockey practices will be held in the Hollow as usual, attendance will be voluntary.

ARTS II

The following have ordered class pins and have not yet collected from the pin committee:

M. C. Mooney, G. L. Forsythe, R. Mason J. Rubin J. Silverman, Shuster, G. H. Shepherd, B. Lewis, P. Boucher, L. Draper.

They are requested to see McNaughton as soon as possible.

BOXERS

Practise will be held as usual every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 p.m. Bring shorts and shoes.

COMBINED MEETING.

A combined meeting of the Cercle Francais and Societe Francaise will be held Tuesday evening, January 22, at 8 o'clock, in the Common Room of the R.V.C. All members of either club are invited to attend. The entertainment will be in the form of a cabaret, with skits and dancing. Refreshments will be served.

COMMERCE '30 HOCKEY

Will the following turn out at 5 this afternoon to play Science.

Smith, Ritchie, Swabey, Webster, Deskin, Baker. Spares — Langlois, Seaton, Carton, Rill.

If Mr. Andre Cepriani will call at the office of the Janitor of the Chemistry Building he may secure the certificates which he left there.

S.C.A. OF R.V.C.

The Cabinet will meet for the first lunch on Friday January 18, at 1 p.m. in Strathcona Hall.

PHYSICS LECTURES

The second of the course of popular lectures being given by Physics Department will be delivered tonight in the MacDonald Physics Building at 8.15 by Dr. A. N. Shaw on "The Heat We Feel." It will be illustrated by lantern slides and experiments.

Admission is free to the staff and students of the University, but tickets must be obtained in advance from the Registrar.

Other lectures (all on Tuesdays) are as follows:

Jan. 22nd.—"The Light we See." by Professor D. A. Keys.

Jan. 29th—"The Romance of Molecules," by Professor A. N. Shaw.

Feb. 5th.—"The Ways of Elections," by Professor D. A. Keys.

Feb. 12th.—"The Revelation of Spectroscopy," by Professor J. S. Foster.

Feb. 19th.—"Radiation and its Problems," by Professor A. S. Eve.

Feb. 26th.—"X-rays; their Production and their Use," by Professor H. E. Reilley.

Mar. 5th—"Inside the Atom," by Professor J. S. Foster.

Mar. 19th.—"Some Problems of the Dad," by Professor A. S. Eve.

PREHISTORIC MAN

Dr. T. H. Clark will deliver the first of a series of six lectures on "Man's Life on Earth," at the Redpath Museum tonight at eight o'clock These lectures deal with the development of man from the prehistoric stage to the modern day. The fee for the whole series is three dollars.

LOST

Will the discerning student who took a pair of overshoes two sizes too large for him from the coatroom in the University Library return same and take his own in exchange.

On Wednesday, A blue Moore fountain pen in the Biological Building or on the Campus. Finder please return same in care of janitor, as quickly as possible as the owner has to write down lectures with a pencil in the meantime.

Photograph by Notman, on Sherbrooke Street or McGill College Avenue. Finder please call UPtown 1149.

Will the person who removed two gold rings from the R.V.C. gym last week kindly return to Highland, to Miss Munroe. One is a school ring with G. H. S. engraved on it; the other is plain.

FOUND

Sweatshirt in the High School gymn. Owner may have same from manager of boxing next Tuesday.

WANTED

Will the young man or young lady who owns a copy of Clelands "Geology" and finds that he or she, as the case may be, no longer desires its services please inform Miss Celeste Belnay concerning said overmentioned book. Phone WEst 1909.

McGill Daily is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office 690 Sherbrooke St. West.